

Col. George Allen Carver, O19122, U.S. Army.
Col. Evert Spencer Thomas, Jr., O30107, U.S. Army.
Col. Charles Edward Johnson 3d, O19534, U.S. Army.
Col. Orman Goodyear Charles, O29954, U.S. Army.
Col. John Joseph Lane, O19021, U.S. Army.
Col. James Orr Boswell, O19188, U.S. Army.

Col. Louis Alfred Walsh, Jr., O19567, U.S. Army.
Col. John Ramsey Pugh, O18790, U.S. Army.
Col. Raymond Russell Ramsey, O29470, U.S. Army.
Col. Harold Harry Shaller, O29657, U.S. Army.
Col. Franklin Guest Smith, O19154, U.S. Army.

IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The nominations of John E. Aber, and 1,946 other officers, for promotion in the

Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3299, which were received by the Senate on July 13, 1959, may be found in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of John E. Aber, appearing on page 13213, and ending with the name of Robert S. Day, which is shown on page 13220.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Oregon Joins Brucellosis Honor Roll

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 24, 1959

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, the State of Oregon pioneered in the testing of cattle for brucellosis in 1928, and it has continued, with Federal cooperation, a long campaign for eradication of this costly livestock disease. I was highly pleased to learn today that, as a result of the success of this long battle, Oregon has been named a Modified Certified Brucellosis State by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Oregon now joins 19 other States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands on the certification honor roll. To be eligible, a State must have no county with more than 1 percent reactor cattle and 5 percent of its herds infected.

I am proud to have supported the \$2.5 million increase in Federal funds for the brucellosis eradication program when it passed the Senate last year particularly because of the outstanding example of my own State in this program.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the telegram to Oregon's Governor Hatfield from Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson on Oregon's certification be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, together with an article from the Salem Capital Press for July 10, 1959, entitled, "Brucellosis Freedom Battle Accomplished."

There being no objection, the telegram and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 23, 1959.

HON. MARK O. HATFIELD,
Governor of Oregon,
Salem, Oreg.:

Our sincere congratulations to you and all those responsible for Oregon becoming a Modified Certified Brucellosis State. Oregon joins 19 other States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that have previously attained this important step toward bovine brucellosis eradication. This is further evidence of the values derived from State-Federal cooperation, demonstrating again the accomplishments possible by State and Federal Governments working together with farmers, dairymen, and livestock producers. We are pleased that through such cooperative effort this significant accomplishment has been made. We look forward to the continuation of Federal-

State cooperation for the furtherance of this important program in Oregon.

E. T. BENSON.

BRUCELLOSIS FREEDOM BATTLE ACCOMPLISHED

Oregon's accelerated brucellosis testing program, aimed at statewide certification for the first time in history, ended late July 2, Frank McKennon, State director of agriculture, announced.

Certification for a State means no county with more than 1 percent reactor cattle and 5 percent of the herds infected.

Last reports on the Oregon program will be submitted immediately to the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., for review.

"We will not know the final outcome of the work here until Washington studies the records," McKennon said.

"If the Federal decision is as we hope, this will mark the end of a battle begun more than 30 years ago," he added.

STATE PIONEERS

McKennon recalled that Oregon pioneered in brucellosis (then termed Bang's disease by which many still know it) testing back in 1928. Varying degrees of testing, first on a voluntary basis and finally on a statewide compulsory basis since 1957, have been in effect since then. Original work was in dairy herds and dairy counties were the first to go after the disease in earnest.

The work was wrapped up in Harney County last week with percentage testing of a 600-cow herd. No reactors were found, the field laboratory reported. (Percentage testing requires the entire herd to be tested if any reactors show on the first 20 percent from which the blood sample is drawn.)

With exception of the one herd in Harney County, testing was completed by the June 30 deadline set more than 2 years ago.

MOP UP RAPIDLY

Twenty-eight of the thirty-six Oregon counties and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation were certified by April 1. In the last 2 months, State and Federal veterinarians, assisted by private veterinarians deputized by the State, have conducted a heavy mopping-up operation in Jackson, Crook, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Harney, Gilliam, and Wallowa Counties.

Dr. A. G. Beagle, in charge of Federal veterinarians in Oregon, says "there is no apparent question about any of the county records with exception of Lake County." He anticipates Washington will give this county careful study before making a decision.

"I believe Washington will consider the Oregon work a remarkable record in view of the obstacles placed in the path of the program," Dr. Beagle prophesied. He cited the suit filed by a group of cattlemen, who attacked constitutionality of the 1957 compulsory test act, as a major slowdown to the program. The court decision earlier this year upheld the law.

The contesting cattlemen insisted that calf vaccination alone was sufficient for control

in beef operations. Calf vaccination has been in use here since the early forties.

Dr. L. E. Bodenweiser, State veterinarian, and Fred Pope, animal division chief, both with the State department of agriculture, expressed satisfaction and relief at completion of the testing. They said the situation had been "nip and tuck" the last few weeks. They said they would have additional comments when Washington renders its decision. They do not know how soon this will be.

In the meantime, McKennon pointed out that the Bang's program, although long and costly, has reduced Oregon cases of undulant fever—the human aspect of brucellosis—from 183 and 2 deaths as recently as 1945 to virtually no cases today. Nationally, 802 undulant fever cases were reported in 1958.

And Dr. Beagle said, "In my opinion, control of brucellosis through testing and vaccination has raised the average of our range country calf crop from about 50 percent to the present level of between 95 and 100 percent. This has undoubtedly added millions of dollars worth of cattle to the Oregon economy and untold tax dollars to the State."

Between \$6 and \$7 million have been spent on brucellosis control in Oregon by county, State and Federal governments since 1934, the year the Federal Government started paying indemnities. It was the all-out Federal drive commenced in 1954 which sparked the cleanup program in Oregon and other States.

The 1957 Oregon Legislature gave the final push here in authorizing the compulsory, State-financed program.

Observance of Pioneer Day in State of Idaho

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 24, 1959

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement which I have prepared in connection with the annual observance in a great part of Idaho of Pioneer Day—the anniversary of the arrival of Brigham Young and his Mormon pioneers at Salt Lake.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CHURCH

It is 112 years ago this afternoon that Brigham Young, leading a train of wagons, looked out upon the valley of the great Salt

Lake and told his Latter-Day Saints, "This is the place."

These simple words marked the end of a thousand-mile trek across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains, as the Mormons moved away from the persecution they had met in the East, and set out to establish their religious community free from bigotry and hate.

Today, in Utah and many parts of Idaho, communities join in the annual observance of Pioneer Day, commemorating the arrival of the Brigham Young party. Major celebrations are being held, including parades, pageants, dramas, special addresses, and even rodeos. These are proper accolades, for the Mormons did more than found a colony in which they could enjoy their religious freedom.

Brigham Young has been called the greatest colonizer in our country's history, because he sent Mormons into all the areas surrounding the Great Salt Lake, pioneering the agricultural empire that now flourishes where once there was only a vast expanse of sagebrush. Indeed, it was Mormon pioneers who founded the first settlement in my own State of Idaho at Fort Lemhi in 1855—and although it was later abandoned, in 1860, they founded the first permanent settlement in Idaho at Franklin. This frontier village was named for Franklin D. Richards, a distinguished Mormon pioneer. During their first year at Franklin, the settlers built a 3½-mile canal, admitting the waters of Maple Creek to their 10-acre farm tracts, and thus also launched the first major irrigation effort in the State.

Not only, of course, had the Mormons moved in and begun the early development of southeastern Idaho, but they also turned the barren area near the Great Salt Lake into a green and prosperous countryside; here, too, they built one of the most beautiful cities in America. The State of Utah was thus being born.

Today, we in Idaho pay our respects to Brigham Young and his valiant western pioneers, conscious that their decision to attain religious freedom in the untamed wilderness brought civilization and progress to much of our State. The words which Brigham Young spoke as he crossed a mountain range and looked down upon an uninhabited and desolately beautiful land, have rung down through the corridors of time as the epitome of discovery and journey's end. Truly, this was the place.

SENATE

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1959

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, at the beginning of another week with its solemn responsibilities before us we would step out of the crowds which surround us and in the light of Thy presence face ourselves with the prayer, "Show Me Myself."

Alone with Thee, always a voice penetrates our busy occupations asking, "What shall it profit whatever else we gain if our personal powers, rich in promise, are dwarfed and blasted and we fall far short of Thy pattern for our lives?"

Always in communion with Thee, when all else is shut out, we glimpse the possible splendor that is in us knowing that the greatest thing we bring into the world is just a soul, sensitive to goodness and beauty, rich in possibilities of loving relationships, made for friendship, capable of devotions, obediences, and quiet heroisms, or upon occasion, of flaming sacrifice.

Grant us Thy restraining grace, that at any cost we may keep ourselves true to our high birthright, being perfected through the disciplines and experiences of life, and that we may so number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

In the Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 24, 1959, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE— ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 3460) to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933,

as amended, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the following committee and subcommittee were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today:

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and

The Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour, for the introduction of bills and the transaction of other routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NUMBER OF ICBM'S IN POSSESSION OF THE SOVIET UNION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I found very disturbing, this morning, an Associated Press story which quotes the Secretary of Defense as stating that the Soviet Union has "fewer than 10 ICBM's capable of hitting our country."

Last January, the Secretary said that the Defense Department did not believe that Russia has an ICBM capable of operating against this country. Now he says that the number is fewer than 10. I hope that a few months from now he will not be saying that the Soviet capability is fewer than 20.

The phrase "fewer than" can be deceptively comforting. I hope we do not comfort ourselves too far, inasmuch as the only assurance that should be satisfying is that the Soviets have fewer than we have.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a Washington Post article on this subject printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald, July 26, 1959]

SOVIET ICBM CAPABILITY DISCOUNTED BY McELROY

Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy said yesterday that at the most Russia has fewer than 10 intercontinental-range missiles capable of hitting the United States.

"We do not believe that Russia at this time has any important capability of this nature," McElroy said.

At the same time, McElroy said U.S. defense chiefs believe America's overall weapons system "could more than match whatever the Russians will have in intercontinental ballistic missile capability."

McElroy gave this assessment in a television interview with Senator KENNETH B. KEATING (Republican, of New York), filmed for use by New York State stations.

McElroy's statement that the Russians may have a few ICBM's capable of hitting the United States contrasted with his views at a news conference last January 22 when he said:

"We do not believe that Russia has an ICBM capable of operation against this country at this time."

McElroy also said at that time that "as of now, we have no positive evidence that Russia is ahead of us in ICBM—operational."

Asked by KEATING whether "our situation is improving now or is Russia improving faster than we are," McElroy said:

"We think that we are at least maintaining our relative position, and our relative position is such that we should be always in a position to discourage any attack by the Russians."

At another point, McElroy said if a large number of enemy bombers were sent against a limited number of targets in this country "it would be very likely that some of them would get through."

However, he characterized U.S. air defense as good, and said the cost to the enemy of any bomber attack would be very high.

This country, he said, must retain an ability that, should Russia "attack our country with large weapons, we would be in a position to destroy him. That is our principal basis of defense."

The validity of this policy was attacked on a radio program by Representative CHER HOLIFIELD, Democrat, of California, a member of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee.

In the event of a massive surprise attack, HOLIFIELD said, "I do not believe that we could retaliate to the extent that it would